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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/797,874	03/10/2004	Stephane Cotin	MGH-021AUS	5066
22494 DALY, CROW	7590 06/14/200 /LEY, MOFFORD & D	EXAMINER		
SUITE 301A	•	MUSSELMAN, TIMOTHY A		
2 354A TURNPIKE STREET CANTON, MA 02021-2714			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,			3714	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary The MAILING DATE of this communication ap						
		10/770,272	ALBERTS ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Timothy Musselman	3714			
Period fo		ears on the cover sheet wit	n the correspondence address			
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Depriod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we tree to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 16(a). In no event, however, may a re rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT cause the application to become ABA	CATION. Sply be timely filed If HS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status			·			
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_•				
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is FINAL. 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposit	ion of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Applicat	ion Papers					
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.	•			
10)⊠	The drawing(s) filed on <u>03 February 2004</u> is/are	e: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ c	bjected to by the Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	` '			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
A44 1			•			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application Paper No(s)/Mail Date						

PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the relevant portion of 35 U.S.C. 102 that forms the basis for the rejections made in this section of the office action;

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-2, 4-9, 11-14, 16-19, and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gillio (US 5,704,791).

[1] Regarding claims 1, 4, 8, 12, and 16-17, Gillio discloses a surgical training device and methods of use. See col. 2: 37-55. The device comprises a base with a frame extending therefrom [claim 1]. See fig. 6. Gillio further discloses a first instrument tracking module coupled to the base for tracking a position of a first instrument during a training procedure performed by a user [claims 1, 12]. See col. 2: 49-55. Gillio further discloses a workstation coupled to the first instrument tracking module for processing position information of the first instrument to objectively analyze performance of the user as compared to one or more experts [claims 1, 12, and 16-17]. See col. 3: 5-18. Gillio further discloses wherein the apparatus can include a second instrument and tracking module [claims 4 and 12]. See col. 14: 1-5. Gillio further discloses a display means for generating visual feedback to the user [claim 12]. See col. 2: 47-55. Gillio further discloses wherein the user manipulates a simulated workpiece providing substantially realistic haptic feedback [claims 8 and 17]. See col. 7: 37-43.

[2] Regarding claims 2 and 23, Gillio further discloses wherein the instrument can be a full length laparoscopic instrument. See col. 14: 1-3, where it is disclosed that a full sized instrument can be used as an input, and col. 4: 23-28, where there is described an endoscopic shaft (laparoscopy is a subset of

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endoscopy), and additionally therein Gillio discloses simulating operations through an incision (i.e. laparoscopic surgery). Gillio further discloses, as per claim 2, wherein the first instrument can include an instrument (e.g. a laparoscopic instrument as described above), and a tracking device. See col. 15: 23-34.

- [3] Regarding claim 5 and 18, Gillio further discloses wherein the system includes a data processing module to compute a score for one or more parameters based upon the position information of the first instrument over the course of the one or more training procedures. See col. 3: 5-10 and col. 18: 25-40.
- [4] Regarding claims 6, 14, and 19, Gillio further discloses at least one parameter processing module pertaining to response orientation (i.e. position). See col. 3: 5-10.
- [5] Regarding claim 7, Gillio further discloses wherein the first instrument tracking system includes sensors to track an instrument in first, second, and third axes and rotation about an axis of the first instrument. See col. 9:57 col. 10:19.
- [6] Regarding claim 9, Gillio further discloses a platform to support the training object. See fig. 6, label 314. Note that although the simulated model, although not shown explicitly resting on a platform, must be supported by some manner of a platform since it cannot be suspended in space. Whether set on the bottom of the box, or supported by attaching means to the top or sides, the structure that supports the model is a platform.
- [7] Regarding claims 11 and 22, Gillio further discloses a visual feedback system coupled to the frame. See col. 5: 45-50 and fig. 6.
- [8] Regarding claim 13, Gillio further discloses a database to store instrument position information for the training task. See col. 17: 36-46.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of the relevant portion of 35 U.S.C. 103 that forms the basis for the rejections made in this section of the office action;

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Claims 3 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillio (US 5,704,791) in view of Damadian (U.S. 6,544,041).

[9] Regarding claims 3 and 15, Gillio discloses all of the features of parent claims 1 and 12 above, but fails to teach wherein the tracking mechanisms include Hall effect sensors. However, Damadian teaches of a surgical simulation system that tracks position of the surgical probe via the use of Hall effect sensors. See col. 6: 23-33. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the Hall effect sensor tracking of Damadian in the system of Gillio, in order to provide a tracking system that does not involve moving parts that are more susceptible to wear and maintenance issues.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillio (US 5,704,791) in view of Younker (U.S. 5,620,326).

[10] Regarding claim 10, Gillio discloses all the features of parent claims 1 and 8 as described above, but fails to explicitly teach wherein the training objects include simulated skin. However, Younker discloses a surgical training device, wherein the training models include an outer layer of skin. See col. 7: 15-25. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the realistic

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training packs of Younker in the system of Gillio, in order to provide more realistic haptic feedback for the user of the simulation system.

Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gillio (US 5,704,791).

[11] Regarding claim 20, Gillio discloses performance evaluation features as described above, but fails to explicitly teach wherein the evaluation parameters are weighted for scoring purposes. However, examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE that weighting examination parameters is extremely old and well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to utilize weighted scoring in the system of Gillio, in order to provide a score that emphasizes the more important portions of the examination more heavily.

[12] Regarding claim 21, Gillio discloses evaluating user performance as described with reference to claim 17 above. Although Gillio fails to explicitly teach of calculation of a z-score for the parameters, applicant has admitted that computation of a z-score is old and well known to one of ordinary skill in the art (as stated in paragraph 0051 of the specification). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to utilize the statistical tool of a z-score in the system of Gillio, in order to provide an improved statistical mechanism for evaluating the performance of a user.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy Musselman whose telephone number is (571)272-1814. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 6:00AM - 4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Pezzuto can be reached on (571)272-6996. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Kathleen Mosser Primary Examiner Art Unit 3714